THE government of the whole

What will they do with it?

Will they shatter its prosperity

with the quarrels of a by gone

age, with vile persecutions and

counter persecutions, with corrod-

ing hatred, such as we in Great

Britain have not known in our

Will they sink in a welter of

strife, or will they rise hopeful

and faithful to the bright future

of peace and freedom which is

It is for them to choose; their

fate is in their own hands. We

can hope, we can cheer, but it

I saw the letter of a distin-

guished field marshal, now retired,

Sir Henry Wilson, and in this

letter he described the state of

affairs in the twenty-six coun-

ties in Ireland under the southern

government as a welter of chaos

and murder. That is by no means

a truthful representation of the

facts. Over the greater part of

the twenty-six counties the life

of all classes is proceeding in

the main normally. Far fewer

people have lost their lives or

been subjected to lawless vio-

lence or persecution in the twen-

ty-six counties than has been the

case in the city of Belfast alone.

ists are dwelling in the south, and

in the great majority of cases

they have not been made the sub-

ject of any wrongful treatment,

and this at a time when we are

withdrawing all our soldiers and

disbanding our police, and when

the new government in power

Three hundred thousand Union-

within their grasp?

CHAOS AND MURDER.

rests with them.

island for many generations?

fined to Irishmen.

of Ireland has been, broad-

ly speaking, entirely con-

# By JOSEPHUS DANIELS---

(Secretary of the Navy in Wilson's Cabinets.)

"Red Radicalism Recrudescent" Is the Sensational Announcement Which Comes Out of Washington About This Time of Year, Says Daniels—Criminals Should Be Treated as Criminals and Not Political Agitators-Too Many Men Imitate Ancient Maiden Ladies Looking for a Man Under the Bed.

66 A ND the villain still pursues her."

Only this time it is not the heroine who is pursued to the very brink of the precipice, but the whole American people. And ft is not a villain, singular number. It is an organized host of villains, now called Bolshevists, who are said to be ready to swoop down, burn the Capital, blow up all our multi-millionaires and make Trotzky and his fellows look as conservative as Arthur Balfour or Elihu Root.

It is terrible! Beware the ides of May! Chief Detective Burns has recently discovered Red Radicalism Recrudescent. He is seeing red. "A powerful underground movement is working everywhere," and, he sensationally cries out: "It is stronger now than ever." What causes it? Mr. Burns has the answer: "The Soviet government is responsible for most of it and the unemployment situation adds to it." Chief Burns runs true to form. Periodically somebody in the Department of Justice sees red and magnifles the usual lawbreaking in times of atress into some sort of conspiracy with a big name.

THE UNFORGIVABLE SIN. The scare manages to stay on until the periodical talk of "government economically administered" dies away, as it usually does toward the close of Congress. The new members of Congress and a new Administration usually come to Washington with zeal for economy crusaders against waste, animated with a purpose to bring the country back to a time when a Watch Dog of the Treasury was the only man in Washington who was sure of contempt and ostrucism. The only virtue which is never forgiven in Washington is real economy to the bone. Only they do not call it a virtue. Here the man who Holmanizes public expenditure is regarded as gullty of the vice which is the only unforgivable sin.

BOLSHEVISTS BEHIND TREE. Of course, when William J. Burns intimates that every tree conceals a Bolshevik, who can disprove it? If there were only a few, the country would look to the Secret Service men to nab them and hurl them in jail. But if there are myriads, who can expect these vigilant officers to be able to cope with thousands, mayhap millions? Mr. Burns is not the only Department of Justice officer who has thrown scares into an unsuspecting public by sending out statements that make timid people afraid to stick their heads out from cover after dark. It has happened before, and scores have been apprehended instead of hundreds of thousands. Latterly, with talk about the prevalence of Rels abroad and conspiracy to burn down the Capital and make the streets run red with blood, how many have been discovered with bombs or poison gas or TNT? There are too many and too much diligence cannot be employed in hunting them down and punishing them to the full extent of the law. But one swallow does not make a summer and a few hundred criminals and degenerates and anarchists at large do not conatitute a wholesale conspiracy which endangers the life of the republic.

When I am told that this "underground movement is working everywhere," my impulse born of many former such sensational utterances is to say

Rate ANCIENT MAIDEN LADIES.

In former times, when there existed ancient maiden ladies, the favorite joke was to tell how every night before retiring these ancient maiden ladies would stoop and carefully look under every bed to see if a man could be found, and how relieved they were when their search found no male hiding beneath the slats. Today it seems that the favorite

amusement of Washington officialdom is to gravely announce that under the bed, snuggling glosely beside the lares and penates of our homes, are multitudes of Bolsheviki, ready, upon a given signal, to rise and destroy the palladium of our democratic institutions. To read the proclamations of dire destruction which this host of Bolshevists are planning to pull off one would think that the country stands on the brink of ruin.

TROTZKY COULDN'T GET IN. Where did all these Bolshevists come from who, suddenly, so we are told, are organizing to destroy the country? One would suppose from the excited talk that Russia had poured itself into the United States, and that Trotzky had ousted Harding. But if you will stop and think you will find that the stringent immigration laws would not permit Trotzky to enter this country and that the number of Bolshevists in America have been exaggerated ten thousand fold.

I confess to becoming rather wearled at the overuse of this word Bolshevist. Is it not overworked? Are we not in danger of calling every man whose doxy is not our doxy a Bolshevist? There are in America today thousands of criminals. What is responsible for the increase that exists? It is not theories of government except in a few instances. It is hunger due to lack of employment. People who would be law abiding in times of prosperity steal and commit other crimes when idle and BETTER CONDITIONS NEEDED.

The remedy is not to call them Anarchists and Bolshevists, dignifving crime into a propaganda. Stealing today is the same sort of crime it was before Trotzky was born. There has not been a generation when hard times did not break down the power of resistance in many people who would not otherwise be tempted to take what belongs to others. Need does not justify crime, but it is the fruitful mother of most of it. If tomorrow every man could find employment at reasonable pay the wave of crime would recede. It is hysteria which attributes crime to belief in Sovietism. There is demand for reform in America and a better chance, and there are not wanting disciples of Haywood and Emma Goldman and the like. But they are neither numerous nor influ-

LOVE TO POSE AS SOVIETS. It is a serious mistake to attribute political false creeds to men who commit crime. Most of them are degenerate, thugs or just plain crooks. They see something they want. They are willing to work. They turn lawbreakers to appease their appetite. They haven't enough sense or foresight to organize or conspire. There is the natural sort of comradeship of men of like thought and like conduct. The "honor among thieves" is based upon the natural instinct to stand together.

What results follow from the circulation of the "seeing red" in Washington? Here is one: Upon the opening of the new church in New York city where Mr. Rockefeller attends church a detective was sent to guard the younger Rockefeller while he was teaching his Sunday school class. Mr Rockefeller had nothing to do with it. He didn't want it. But the "seeing red" folks put evil thoughts in the minds of people

by parading secret service men in attendance upon public officials or rich men, and that lends color to their sensational statements that conspiracies of orime exist every-

TOO MUCH SECRET SERVICE. General Grant was accustomed to walk the streets of Washington unattended when he was President. He was perfectly safe. President Wilson was wont to slip away from the secret service men and get a walk or drive unattended when he could elude the vigilance of men set to protect the Chief Executive. Most of this business of seeing red and parading secret service protection is born of fear that is groundless.

REBUKE TO HYSTERIA. It is wholly un-American. Attorney General Daugherty recently gave what I take to be a rebuke to those suffering the delirium of seeing Bolshevists where there are none when he said: "Every time some people see a woman in a red hat they become frightened," and he added he had been criticized because he "did not warn everybody to hunt cellars and bar the window-shutters last May 1."

There was a mighty propaganda then to the effect that the Soviets in America would begin the work of destruction on the first of May. It was hysteria, pure and simple. The police were able to suppress the silly and wicked criminals. The best way to put down anarchists is to treat them for what they are-criminals. If you elevate them to an organization conspiring against government they are thereby nabled to get de-luded followers to commit their crimes for them, and to pose as martyrs for a new and better order. When Haywood was sentenced and convicted and punished as a criminal the tinsel of leadership and persecution was shown to be a pasteboard crown. When Emma Goldman was shown the door as an undesirable alien, the glamor was gone.

ENCOURAGES LAWLESSNESS. The best way to encourage banded lawlessness is to give it the undeserved distinction of "a conspiracy against government." Mr. Burns and all other officers should hunt down criminals and punish them without exaggerating

their importance and their number. Seeing red and advertising common criminals as "leaders" and "conspirators" and "political agitators" shows that there is a case of nerves or indigestion or hysteria

or all three. America is sound at heart and all forms of anarchy can be suppressed effectively when we call a regard as "political prisoners" men who are common lawbreakers.

# Petrograd Mournful, 2,000,000, Now Has 500,000 Population

By KARL H. VON

Universal Service Staff Corresp BERLIN, April 22. 46 T MPTINESS! This is the impression by which the population of Petrograd, as well as the stranger within the gates, is unceasingly haunted, and it is this which depresses him so intolerably. Five hundred thousend people cannot fill a modern city designed to harbor two

millions." Paul Schoeffer, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, thus visualizes the deserted city of Petrograd, which has been relegated by the majority of writers to the background since Moscow became the capital of the revolution and was advanced to the center of the in-

sets in.

Sewerage conditions baggar all description. When the sparsely scattered street lights burn, they reveal a ruined city but not a city of ruins, for one of the uncanny things about Petrograd is its indestructibility, the stability of the endless facades and rows of col-

"The official buildings along the Neva are externally unchanged, despite the fact that the power which created them has sunk into the abyss. Scipio on the ruins of Carthage is a fitting symbol of this collapse of a race and a world

"I paid a vistt to the Winter Palace, now administered as a museum. This tendency to convert historical buildings into museums is very strong in Soviet Russia, and creates the impression that back of this is a tenacious feeling of noblesse oblige, now directed to inanimate, rather than to animato, objects such as czars and thrones. In other words, in his soul the Russian still clings to the old tradi-

"The historic private apart 'Museum of the Revolution.'

"One of the splendid balls of

"Where in other cities one reads the devices "To Let' or 'To Sell,' one sees in Petrograd the mournful sign 'Abandoned!' The houses on the whole, are colder than in Moscow for the reason that they are only partially tenanted, and the frost has got into the walls with disastrous effects that will only be felt when the spring thaw

## RESTORE CZAR'S ROOMS.

ments of the Czar, thrown into chaos when the revolutionary mobs surged through them, a.e now being restored to a semblance of their former habiliments Here also have been assembled the four or five thousand paintings and works of art confiscated by the Soviet Government in the palaces of the grand dukes and princes and brought here for safe-keeping, and, by way of a sharp contrast, a gleomy tower room is used as

# Ruined City; Built for

WIEGAND,

assembly-room, but all these things fall to give the Winter Palace a tenanted appearance, and it stands there like a shell from which the soul has departed. Czarism is forgotten, completely eradicated to the remote past, but, nevertheless, when it was proposed to remove all the monuments of the Romanoff dynasty. it was the masses who most energetically protested, even going so far as to demand that the scaffolding erected for this purpose about

state is used by the Soviets as an

"Life, brutal as it is in this ruined city, is beginning to reassert itself. I went to the Grand Theater and got a glimpse of the public of today. Isadora Duncan, the pet of the Soviet government in Moscow, danced in Petrograd for the first time that evening, and per dancing of the 'Internationale' was greeted with some hisses, to which she replied with some drastic words about the bourgeois att diots.

the statue of Nicholas I be de-

molished.

"The Duncan also dances the 'Internationale' in Moscow, but there she reproves the parquet instead of the gallery for refusing to join in the singing. These are only slight nuances, but they serve to show the way the wind is blowing and to indicate that the former royal residence still retains a greater degree of temperament than Moscow.

#### UPPER CLASSES SCATTER.

"There are a thousand things in Russia from which the revolution is running off like the water from the sides of a bathtub. The the aters in Petrograd, like those in Moscow, are running on a deficit, but no one has the courage to close them. The people take pride in them, as they do in the newly re-opened restaurants, and out of sheer pride at any and every changt for the better they very nearly forget the things that are lacking.

"Petrograd also has its bails, more elegant than those of Mcscow, I was told. In short, Petrograd remains the metropolis in feeling and temperament-a metropolis with one-fourth the population of Moscow and only about one-tenth of the class which formerly determined the inner and outer life of the capital.

"It is almost impossible to speak of the upper classes any longer in Russia, as they are scattered to the four quarters of Europe. Petrograd society today is composed of the lower and lowest classes, to a greater extent even than in Miscow, with the result that the small remaining fragment of the intelligentsia clings all the more closely together.

"This class depends for its news of international politics and events upon living or peripatetic newspapers in other words, upon men who travel and bring back news withheld by the Soviet, sometimes for obvious reasons, sometimes for apparently none at all. For instance, eight days after the ap-

"I attended one of these gatherings of the intelligentals where the red thread running through the evening's discussions was France's policy. Poincare was attacked in every sentence. As far as I understood, this analysis of the situation was based upon the viewpoint gained from the English Liberal press and influenced by Kaynes, a few copies of whose first book had just been brought to

"The more Russia comprehends what the Versailles treaty and the policy of the victorious countries really signifies, the stronger is the conviction that the entente is capable of only one policy towards Russia: Exploitation."

thereby be saved.

Germany.

Although the proposed international compulsory loan is no emp ty project, an external loan seems the most suitable way of solving the reparations problem. We hope temptation, and then, at last, you soon to have a useful discussion the subject. Everything depends on the removal of the obstacles which the world capitallats see in the Versailles treaty

Not Discouraged by Speeches of Extremists. has not even yet got legal sanction for its authority and has not obtained the resources which every government in the world requires in order to maintain the

peace and order of the country.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

"Will Ireland Lie Down in Abject Terror at De Valera's Threat?" Asks

British Writer—Their Fate Is in Their Own Hands, He Declares.

(The British Minister for Colonies)

Indeed, when I look to what has occurred in the south of Ireland up to the present time, I say that the wonder is that can transition-having regard to all the circumstances—that this transition from British rule to the control of the Irish provisional government should have taken place so successfully and so peacefully. Much that I have been able to learn about the state of opinion in southern Ireland and about the way in which the new government is grappling with its most difficult task leaves me the hope

Not the least am I encouraged by the kind of speeches which Mr. de Valera, the Countess Markievicz, and other extremists are now forced to deliver.

for a favorable result.

In Thurles, Mr. de Valera used these extraordinary words:

"They would have to wade through the blood of the soldiers of the Irish government, and perhaps through that of some of the members of the Irish government, to get their freedom."

#### SPIRIT OF MADNESS. There is the true spirit of mad-

ness; there is the true spirit of this Bolshevik mania that the world is so bad and so hopeless that there is nothing for it but to wade through blood towards some distant, doctrinaire ideal. In this case you will notice that it is Irish blood that Mr. de Valera is going to wade through; it is not through English, Scottish, or Weish blood, but Irish blood. Well, so far as that goes we

have no reason to complain of that. But what about the Irish, what will they say about this wading? Will they lie down in abject

terror at this threat?

Or will they stand up and, by a single gesture, assert the dignity and authority of the Irish

I have little doubt what their answer will be. I cannot believe that a race which has so often proved its courage on the battlefields of Europe and of the empire will, at this crisis in its fate, be afraid to assert its convictions at the polling booth; nor can I believe that political leaders like Mr. De Valera would utter flendish threats of this character if he did not know that he had already lost the support of the masses of the Irish people.

## SEEKS BETTER RELATIONS.

After a reference to the difficulties and dangers which exist on the boundary between Ulster and the rest of Ireland-difficulties which were aggravated by the lamentable condition prevailing in the city of Belfast, I do not, at this critical moment in Ireland's history, wish to utter a word that would inflame the passions that exist.

'It is my duty, which I try to the best of my ability to discharge, to act with fairness, and good faith toward both these new governments and, to endeavor as far as our limited influence goes, to try to bring about a better state of affairs and betar relations between them.

Surely, instead of letting things go from bad to worse, one wrong repeated by another, "all pity choked through custom of fell deeds," civilized man, Christian men, should come together in parley, face to face, and endeavor to reach some arrangement and order, and give Ireland at least a breathing space.

# By CANON MEYRICK---

(Vicar of St. Peter Moncroft, Norwich)

Discovery of Underground Structure of Rome, Concealed Beneath City Suburbs, Amazed Romans, Says Writer Who Tells of Buried Art Treasures of Once World Capital.

HE discovery by Professor R Paribeni, in an underground structure in Rome, of what may be contemporary portraits of St. Peter and the other Apostles is of unique importance to the antiquary and historian.

Only one event of the kind seems of parallel importance. That was when, in 1578, some laborers, diging in a vineyard two miles from Rome, accidentally came upon a subterranean cemetery. This contained Christian paintings, Greek and Latin inscriptions, and some sarcophagi or marble tombs.

In the words of a contemporary writer, "Rome was amazed at finding she had other cities, unknown to her, concealed beneath her own suburbs."

There lived in Rome at this time on Bosio, an advecate by profession. Attracted by the wonder and mystery of this great city of the dead under the ruins of the Campagna, he gave his life and immense learning to these "cata-

The Columbus of the subterranean world, he explored every His adventures were not without On one occasion he and his

friends penetrated about a mile into a newly discovered cemetery and, like the heroes of a Jules Verne story, could not find the path to take them back. Their light failed, and Boslo writes: "I began to fear that I should defile by my vile corpse the sepulchres of the martyrs."

In 1645 our own John Evelyn wrote of a visit to these cemeteries. "They led us down into a grotto which they affirmed weni divers furiongs under the ground. The sides and walls were filled with bones and dead bodies, laid as it were on shelves, whereof some were shut up with bread stones, and now and then a cross of palm cut out in them. At the end of some of these subterranean passages were square rooms with altars in them."

The extent of these catacombs is normous, though they rarely pass beyond the third milestene from the city. They are excavated on various levels, three, four, and even five galleries, one above the other. They cross and recross on each of these levels. They are said to be at least 500 miles in extent.

These wonderful excevations were the work of persecuted Christions. They were begun when St. Paul and St. Peter were still in Rome, and they were used as cemeteries for Christians till the city was taken by Alaric in 410. Then for 350 years they were rifled by

Goths, Vandals, and Lombards. Yet, even today, there are many

ture much loved by men who might at any moment be flung to the wild beasts of the arena-and, be it noted, the Shepherd carries a geat as well as a lamb, for the outlook of the infant persecuted

represent Adam and Eve, the Children in the Fiery Furnace, Daniel in the Lion's Den. Jonah swallowed by a strange sea horse. Now it seems that Professor Paribent has discovered paintings as old as, or older than, any that the Christians loved to paint over the tombe of their heroic dead.

#### By DR. WIRTH---It was soon discovered that this vineyard and studied every record. pointment of Dr. Rathenau as (The German Chancellor Writes on the Allied Reparations Plan) Germany's foreign minister the news had not penetrated to Petro-By RICHARD CURLE---

Only External Loans Can Save Germany, Is the Belief of Dr. Wirth, Who Adds That a Policy of Violence Cannot Further Reparations. Would Ask That Germany Be Relieved of All Cash Payments for Current Year.

HE reparations commission seems entirely to ignore the importance of our taxation reforms. It speaks of the compulsory loan, for example, as if it were but a vague and insignificant suggestion on the part of the German government, and on the basis of this entirely inadequate appreciation of our economic conditions and our exertions, it describes the conditions on which a postpone-

ment of payment will be granted. Two of the most painful points in the commission's note are the demand that the German government should immediately prepare a plan to increase taxation during 1922-23 by sixty milliards of paper marks.

## IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

Before all else I must declare in the name of the German Government, definitely and precisely, that this is an entirely impossible condition and demand. With endless trouble we have en-

deavored to adapt our taxation system to the immediate demands made upon us. Our direct taxation has developed on a scale which has no parallel elsewhere in the world. Our indirect taxes have also very greatly increased. When nations which have no burdens to bear such as are imposed by the Versailles treaty are partly unable to meet their internal financial requirements by means of taxation. how must it be with Germany, who bore almost the entire burden of the war alone and in five years

completely exhausted all her re-

sources? To that should be added the unseen burden that falls on our nation as the result of exchange conditions.

It must, therefore, be declared that it is quite impossible to discover sources from which sixty militards of new taxes could be drawn within such a short time

The reparations commission, by granting a moratorium, might have centributed to the stabilizatien of our financial position, but by its conditions it has done the opposite, even though perhaps unwillingly.

Through the depreciation of the mark, the commission has again upset the whole plan of our budget. Its note has caused the price of the gold mark to rise to eighty and our budgetary deficit of twenty-eight milliards has risen to 224 milliards. That is another striking proof that a policy of violence cannot further reparations.

### OBJECT TO CONTROL. The reparations commission, by

its demands, proves that the representations of the German government, no matter how earnest and conscientious, create no impression whatever. Even if Germany could bear the new taxation demanded it would be quite impossible for the government, with all its attention occupied by the Genoa. conference, to work out a plan by May \$1.

Another point in the conditions under the designation of control provides for extensive control in the assessment and collection of taxes.

We have already had such pu happy experiences where control commissions are concerned that no German would understand such a costly and unproductive system being extended to the civil administration. We now have a great number of entente troops in Germany. simple privates, whose income is three times that of a high ministerial official in Germany. Considering that the costs of the armies of occupation and the expenses of the control commission, which exercises control even where there is nothing to control, are an exceedingly heavy burden on Germany. an extension of such centrol to Germany's administration of taxes would render illusory all idea of economic recenstruction and of the discharge of our foreign obliga-

## ALWAYS MISUNDERSTOOD.

A number of the other conditions set out by the reparations commission fully harmonies with ine intentions and the interests of the German government but even here criticism is justified, because the importance of our reforms is misunderstood abroad. The belief appears to be preva-

lent abroad that we are extravagant. We wish to restrict our expenditure in all directions with all our power, and we are deing our utmost in this sense; but it is only those who do not know how things stand whe can say how many millions in gold can Our budget for 1922 provides

that two-thirds of the country's expenditure shall be allocated to the entente and only one-third to Germany herself. Out of eightysix milliards, which represent the cost of the administration of the country, forty-one militards go to pay pensions and the interest on the national debt, etc. The cost of the army and navy is only 4,700,000,000 paper marks. The eleven ministers of the government, the president of the reich, and the chancellor do not cost so much as two entente generals in

and its maintenance by the reparations commission,

# Colombo One of the Cities of the East Which

Never Loses Its Enchantment-Arid Dust of the Indian Plains Forgotten in the Mountainous Beauty of Ceylon-With Its Cocoanut Groves and Flowering Trees. THE arid dust of the Indian impossible search for bargains

passed about by cocoanut groves and with flowering trees upon its streets and flowering creepers upon its roofs, is a fitting gateway to the rich interior. As a town, it lives so much upon the passengers of passing ships that there has sprung up in its center a parasitic population

plains is forgotten in the

of Ceylon, and Colombo, encom-

green, mountainous beauty

whose one idea is to sell things, from tortoise shell to precious stones, to the endless succession of sight-seeing travelers. You cannot walk about Colombo without having touts at your elbow all the time, and as Ceylon produces sapphires, and moonstones, and aquamarines, the jew-

elers' shops, each with its sleek, persuasive Indians, are as the sand of the seashore in number. When you land after a long run across the Indian ocean the first thing is to have a prawn curry at the Grand Oriental Hotel (the G. O. H. of Eastern fame), which is situated just beyond the landing stage; the next thing is to buy those articles you do not really want at once and have done with

will be free to take a oar and drive out to Mt. Lavinia. That seven-mile spin through the wooded suburbs of Celembe gives you an idea of its tropical luxuriousness which no leitering will ever give you. From Mt. Lavinia, with hotel situated superbly above the

rollers of the Indian ocean, it is

as well to drive back for dinner to

the Galle Face, which lies not in the middle of the town, but a mile out along the esplanade. When a mail steamer arrives the management generally arranges a dance, and many a young couple have felt the first thrill of the East while walking out be-

ing night of Ceylon. Then, indeed, all is transfigured. The natives look like ghosts as they wander by, the twinkling harbor lights are magic in the distance, and the very sound of the sea, beating along the shore in the rising monsoon, has the solemn

tween whiles into the soft, glitter-

note of fate Itself. Yes, Colombo is tropical. It bustles in the dawn with the cries of native sellers and of predatory crows, it becomes drowsy in the heat of the afternoon, it grows mysterious with the advance of night. The East holds many disappointments for those who would read its heart, but Colombo is one of its cities which never loses its enticement.

To Study Crime

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19,-Seattle is to have a school of criminolely, the first, it is said, in Amerabout dark jewelers' shops in an

paintings which still adorn the galleries and the chapels of the catacombs. There are symbolic pictures, the Ancher suggesting Hope, sometimes designed to contain a cross as well-Hope through suffering. There is the Shepherd, a pic-

church was generous. Others of the ancient paintings